



IDENTIFYING DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES WITH CALENVIROSCREEN 2.0

August-September 2014



Senate Bill 535 (De León, 2012)

- At least 25 percent of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund moneys shall be allocated to projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.
- At least 10 percent of these moneys shall be allocated to projects located in disadvantaged communities.
- CalEPA shall identify disadvantaged communities “based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health and environmental hazard criteria.”

CALENVIROSCREEN 2.0 INDICATORS

<i>Pollution Burden</i>		<i>Population Characteristics</i>	
Exposures	Environmental Effects	Sensitive Populations	Socioeconomic Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> PM 2.5 concentrations <input type="checkbox"/> Ozone concentrations <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel PM emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water contaminants <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide use <input type="checkbox"/> Toxic releases from facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cleanup sites <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater threats (Leaking underground tanks and cleanups) <input type="checkbox"/> Impaired water bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste sites and facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous waste generators and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence of children and elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma emergency department visit rate <input type="checkbox"/> Rate of low birth weight births 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment <input type="checkbox"/> Linguistic isolation <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty: Percent residents below 2x national poverty level <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment rate

Geographic scale: Census tracts

- Approximately 8000 census tracts in California.
- Represents a relatively fine scale of analysis.
- Each census tract receives a CalEnviroScreen score (between 1 and 100) based on how its 19 indicators compare with other census tracts.
- CalEnviroScreen ranks census tracts based on their scores.
 - Census tracts with higher scores have higher pollution burdens and vulnerabilities than tracts with lower scores.

Identifying Disadvantaged Communities

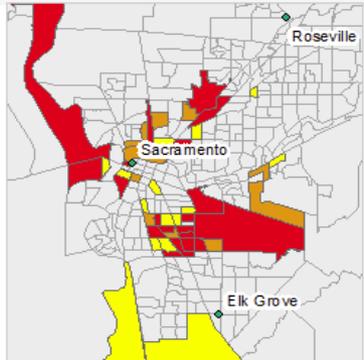
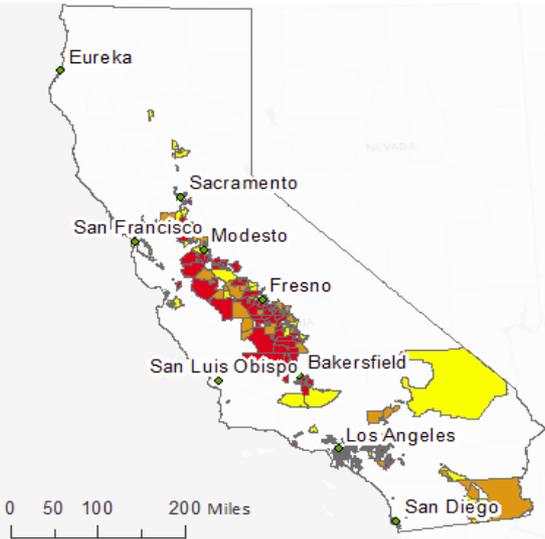
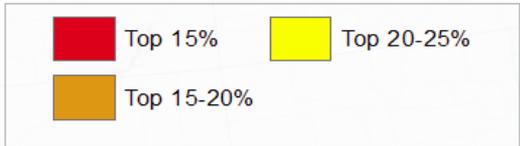
- How many communities should be considered disadvantaged?
 - Census tracts with highest 15%, 20% or 25% of scores calculated from CalEnviroScreen data?
 - Generally represent 15%, 20% and 25% of California's population
- How should CalEnviroScreen information be used in identifying disadvantaged communities?

Method 1: Top CalEnviroScreen scores

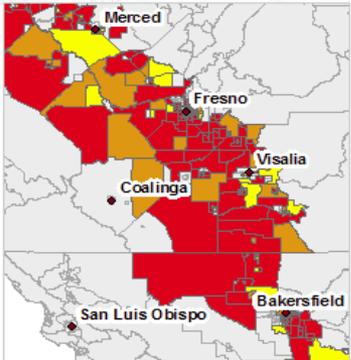
- For each census tract, the Pollution Burden score is multiplied by the Population Characteristics score to get a final CalEnviroScreen score.
- Consistent with scientific studies showing that population characteristics can affect health risks from pollution.

CalEnviroScreen

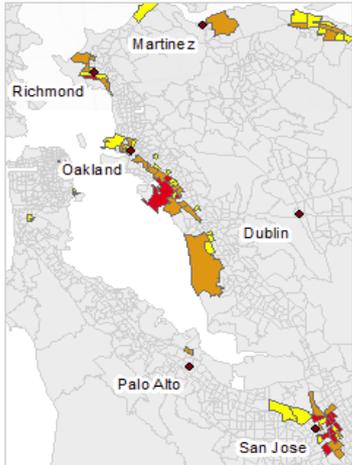
Census Tracts Based on Overall CES Scores



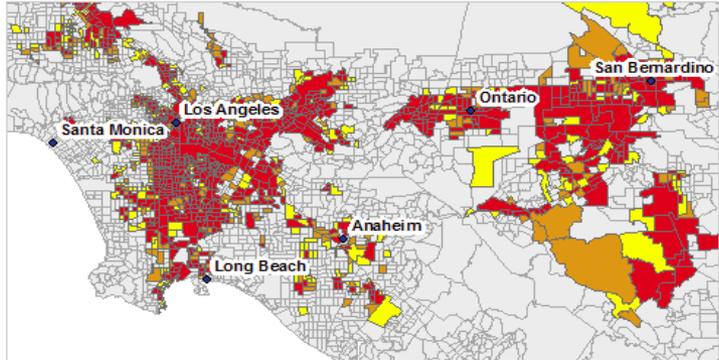
Sacramento Area



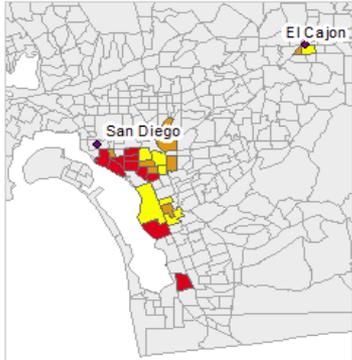
San Joaquin Valley



San Francisco Bay Area



Greater Los Angeles Area



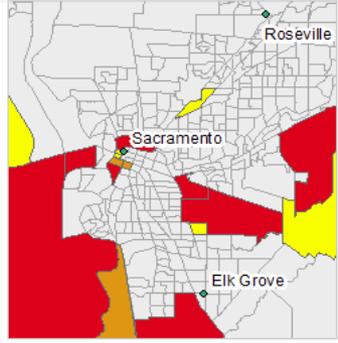
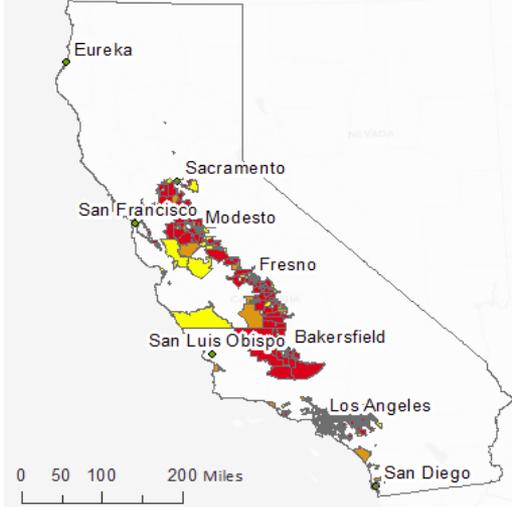
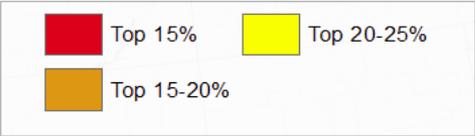
San Diego Area

Method 2: Pollution Burden Only

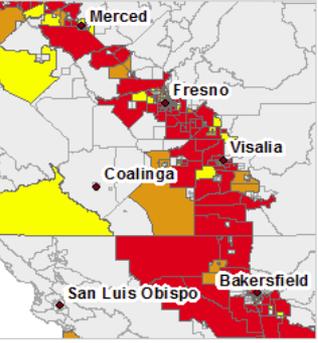
- Identifies census tracts with highest Pollution Burden scores, regardless of health and socioeconomic factors.
- Meets only two of the four criteria in SB 535 for identifying disadvantaged communities.

Method 2: Pollution Burden Only

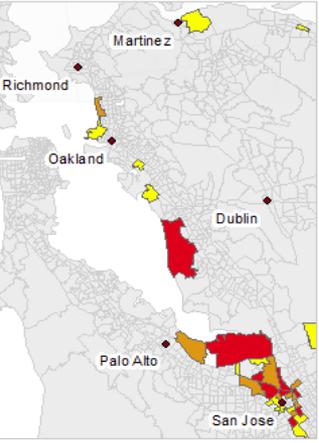
Census Tracts Based on Highest Pollution Burden Scores



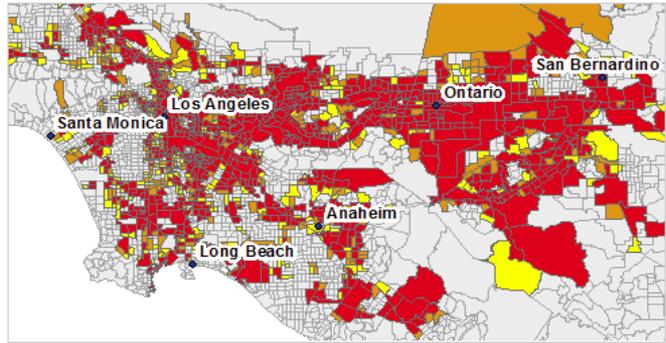
Sacramento Area



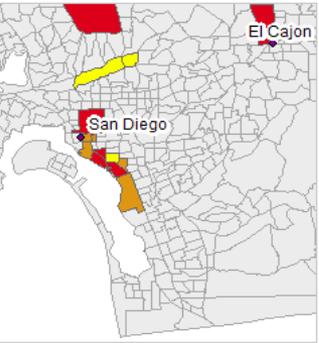
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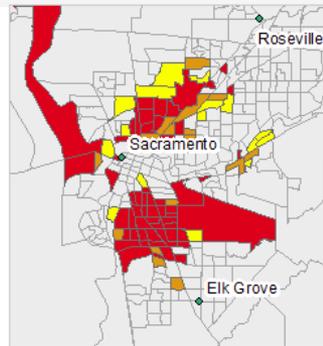
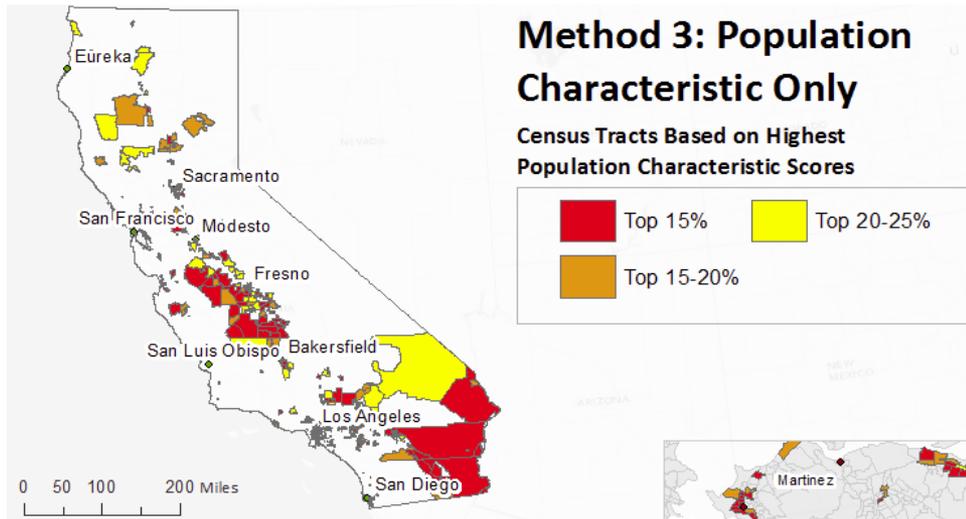
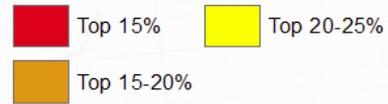
San Diego Area

Method 3: Population Characteristics Only

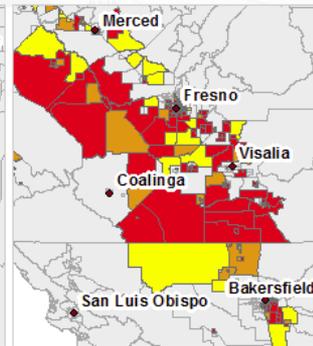
- Identifies census tracts based on Population Characteristics scores (reflecting public health and socioeconomic factors), regardless of pollution burden.
- Meets only three of the four criteria in SB 535 for identifying disadvantaged communities.

Method 3: Population Characteristic Only

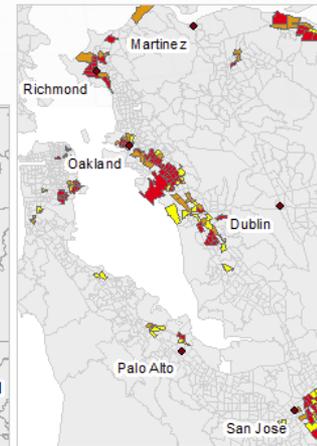
Census Tracts Based on Highest Population Characteristic Scores



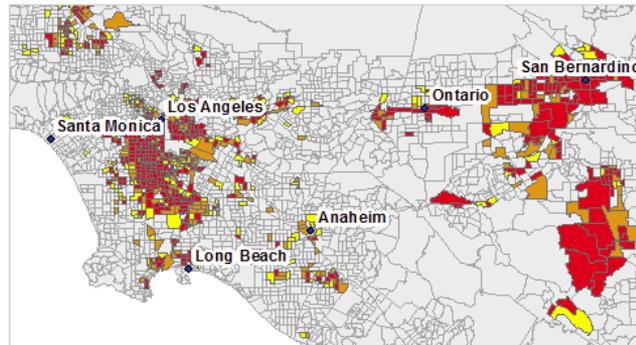
Sacramento Area



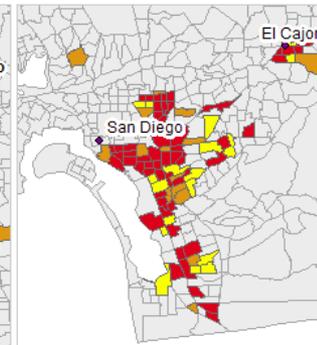
San Joaquin Valley



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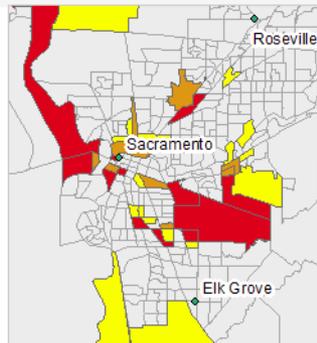
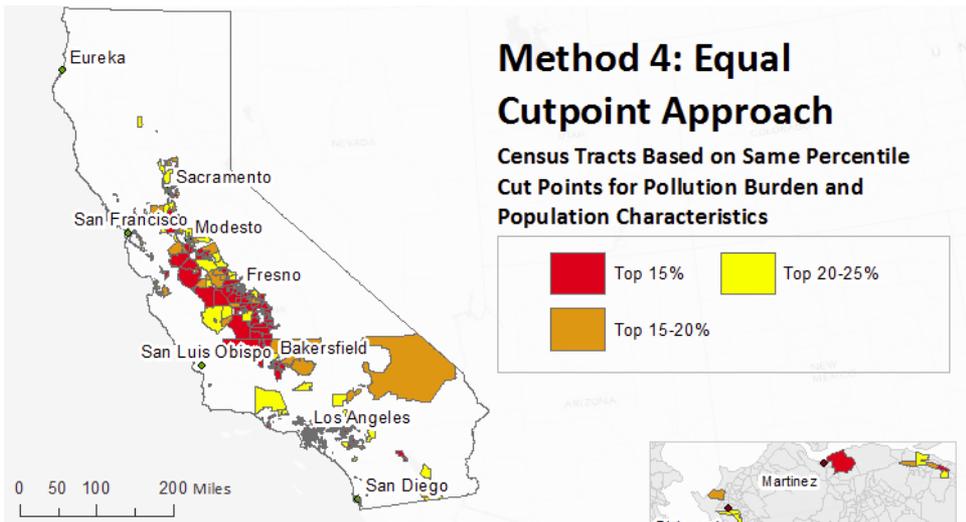
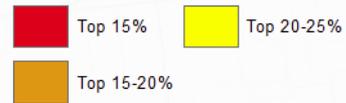
San Diego Area

Method 4: Equal cutpoints

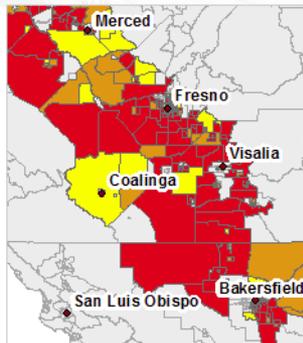
- Only census tracts with the highest Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics scores can be considered disadvantaged.
- Could consider census tracts:
 - In the top 15% (equal cutpoints for Pollution Burden and for Population Characteristics).
 - In the top 20% (equal cutpoints for Pollution Burden and for Population Characteristics).
 - In the top 25% (equal cutpoints for Pollution Burden and for Population Characteristics).

Method 4: Equal Cutpoint Approach

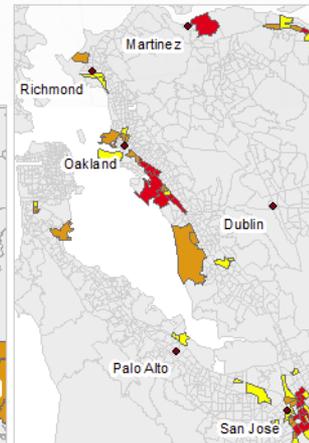
Census Tracts Based on Same Percentile Cut Points for Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics



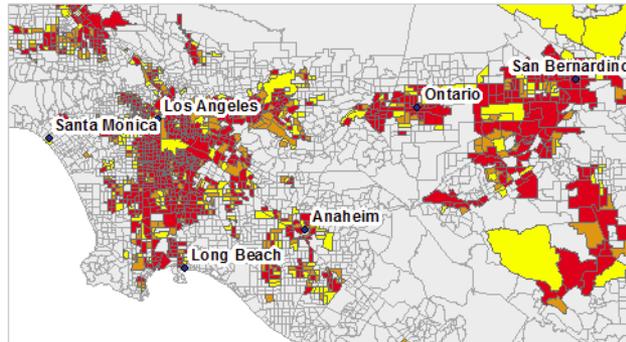
Sacramento Area



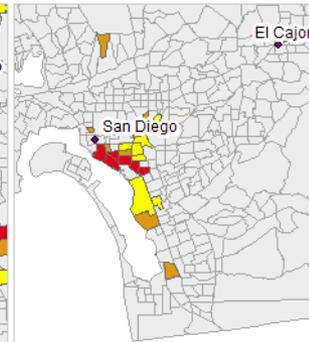
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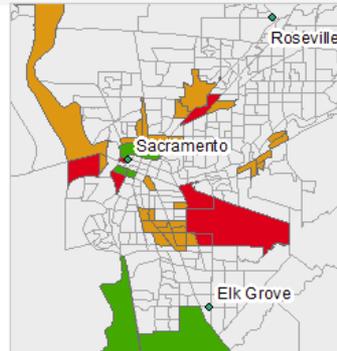
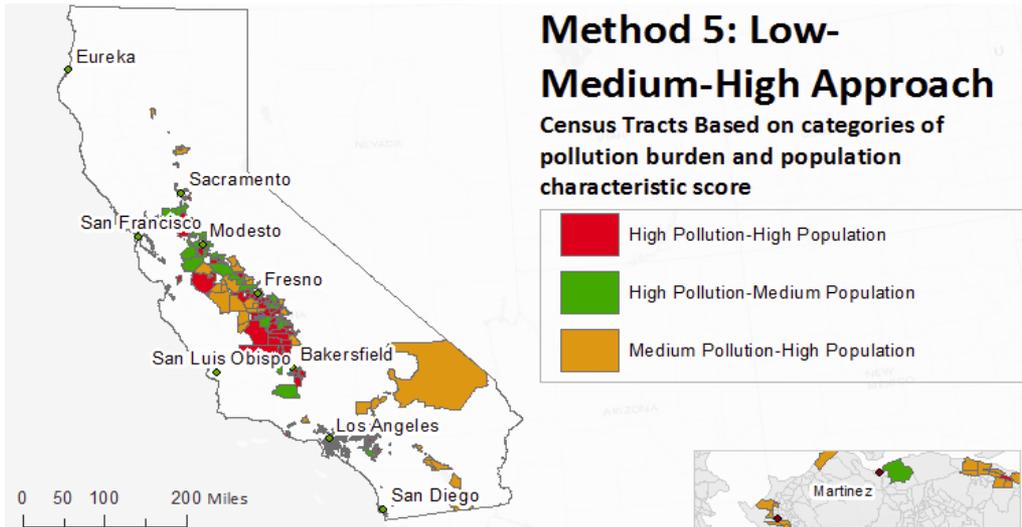
San Diego Area

Method 5: Low-Medium-High Categories

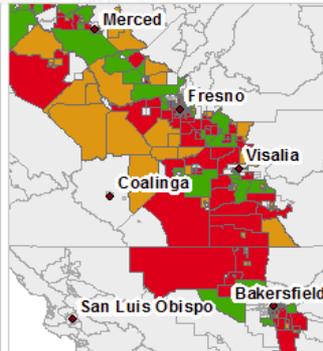
- Separate rankings of census tracts for Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics as “high” (top 25%), “medium” (25% to 50%) and “low” (below 50%).
- Identify census tracts that are:
 - “High” for both Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics.
 - “High” for Pollution Burden and “medium” for Population Characteristics.
 - “High” for Population Characteristics and “medium” for Pollution Burden.

Method 5: Low-Medium-High Approach

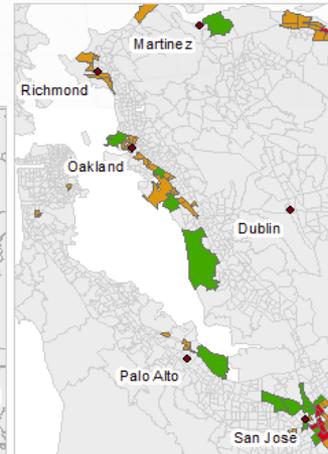
Census Tracts Based on categories of pollution burden and population characteristic score



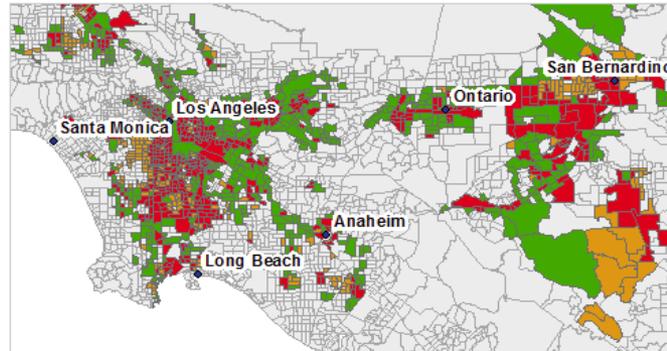
Sacramento Area



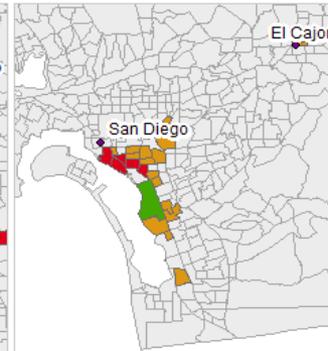
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